

[THURSDAY, March 1, 1770.]

[NUMB. 1417.]

NEW-YORK
OR,
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



JOURNAL;
THE
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

CHARLES-TOWN, So. Carolina, February 1.
AT a very numerous and respectable GENERAL MEETING of the Inhabitants, at LIBERTY-TREE, on Tuesday last (in Consequence of an Advertisement by the GENERAL COMMITTEE) the first Business proposed was, the Choice of a Chairman, which fell upon CHRISTOPHER GADSBEN, Esq;

Mr. NEUVILLE, Chairman of the General Committee, then proceeded to lay before the People, the particular Matters he had in Charge, viz.

First. That Mr. Alexander Gillon, had imported 100 Pipes of Wine, in the Ship Peter and Ann, from Teneriff; that these Wines did not arrive here 'till the 19th ult. That therefore the Committee had required him to store or reship the same: But, that he had declined so doing, choosing to submit the Consideration of some particular Hardships in his Case, to this general Meeting.—This Matter being thus opened, Mr. Gillon, who attended, was called upon to give his Reasons for declining an immediate Compliance with the said Requisition. He alledged, That the Wines in Question, had been ordered in May last, at least two Months before the Resolutions were entered into; that they had been purchased before the Arrival of the Ship at Teneriff; that but for the long Detention of the Vessel, by contrary Winds, before she sailed for, and at, Teneriff, and an unusual long Passage from thence, those Wines might have been here in all November; that therefore, and also on Account of some other particular Hardships in his Case, which he set forth, he flattered himself, upon a due Consideration of every Circumstance, it would be the opinion of this Meeting, that he might sell the Wines here, without being culpable of infringing or acting contrary to the Resolutions. Mr. Gillon was heard with great Attention. And, when the Matter had been fully discussed, the Question was put, "Whether (considering the particular Circumstances of his Case) 'he might BE ALLOWED to SELL the said Wines here?'" Those who should be of that Opinion, were desired to declare it by the holding up of Hands: But, every one considering, that no Deviation whatever from the Resolutions should be countenanced or connived at, not A SINGLE HAND was held up. Mr. Gillon was then required to, and did, sign an Agreement, as every other Subscriber had done, to whom Goods had come, not allowed by the Resolutions, engaging to store the same, 'till a general Importation shall take Place, or to reship them.

The Chairman of the GENERAL COMMITTEE then acquainted the People, That the Intentions of the Resolutions had been in some Measure defeated, by Masters of Vessels and other transient Persons being at Liberty to dispose of whatever Goods they imported, if they could find Purchasers; That several Persons had availed themselves of that Opening; and some Goods had been CLANDESTINELY DISPOSED OF and PURCHASED; and that others positively refused to store or reship Goods thus imported. In Order effectually to put a Stop to this scandalous and impudent Traffic, it was proposed, INSTANTLY AGREED TO, and highly applauded, "That the Body of MERCHANTS should immediately enter into a new Resolution, not to have any Dealings or Transactions whatever, now, or HEREAFTER, (except in particular Cases, where it should be absolutely unavoidable) with, or for, any MASTERS OF VESSELS OR TRANSIENT PERSONS, who shall refuse to store or reship the Goods by them imported (if required) immediately upon their Arrival, or who shall, in any Manner attempt to dispose of them in this Province, until a general Importation takes Place: That the PLANTERS do particularly enjoin their Factors, not to sell any Rice, or other Produce, to such Persons, upon any Pretence whatever." And the General Committee was instructed to publish the Names of all Persons acting contrary to the general Sense of the People in those Particulars.

The third and last Matter Mr. NEUVILLE tho' proper to lay before the People, was, That three Tanners had either declined, or refused, to sign the

particular Agreement entered into by the Rest, regarding the Exportation of Raw Hides and tanned Leather.—Whereupon the Committee were instructed to determine upon this Head, at their Discretion, and to make such a Publication, relative to those Persons, as they should think proper.

The general Conduct of the COMMITTEE, from their first Nomination to this Time, having given the highest Satisfaction, they received the grateful Thanks and Applause of the Body of People, at this Meeting—which concluded the Business of the Day.

It is perhaps as worthy of Notice, as the Cause in which this Assembly of the People were engaged, that the several weighty Matters laid before them, were discussed with the greatest Calmness and Decency, attended with a Solemnity and Regularity, that would have reflected Honour upon any Body of Men whatever.

We hear that the Master of a Rhode-Island Vessel, lately arrived at Winyah, having imported and offered some British Goods there for Sale, has been obliged to store the same: That all Masters of Vessels from the same Quarter, will, in future, be narrowly watched: And that Committees of Inspection, &c will be forthwith appointed, at George-Town and Beaufort, to see that the Resolutions of this Province are not evaded or violated at those Ports.

Such a fixed Determination appears in the Inhabitants of this Province to continue free from the smallest Violation of their Resolutions of the 22d of July last, that we are assured, (notwithstanding the Owner's Brand had been dubb'd out of the Casks, and other Marks put thereon, in order to get them to Market unsuspected) there has been another considerable Parcel of RICE, here some Weeks from George-Town, belonging to a Non-Subscriber (another Crown Officer, who has a large Plantation there) which he CANNOT dispose of: And that Messrs. Cogdell and Fordyce, Factors for many Planters in that Part of the Country, have found themselves under a Necessity of publishing an Advertisement to the following Effect, "That as an ill-natured Report had been spread through the Country, that they had undertaken to receive and sell the Produce of Non-Subscribers, contrary to the Resolutions, they declared themselves clear of such malicious Assertions, which had been of considerable Damage to their Business: That the late Affair of Mr. Saxby's Rice, said to be sold by them, under a different Mark, was very false, for they never did, nor had they ever been requested by that Gentleman to do any Business for him; in which Case they had given full Satisfaction to the Gentlemen of the GENERAL COMMITTEE: THEREFORE they request the Continuance of their former Friends Business, &c. Add to this, that there is actually to the Amount of several Thousand Pounds Sterling Worth of Goods, imported here contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of the said Resolutions, now in Store, there to remain till a general Importation shall take Place: Amongst others, no less than 50 Packages to one Gentleman alone, which were ordered in October 1768.

This Week 24 Casks of Wine, and 40 of Raisins, imported by the Master of a Vessel from Boston, and a Consignment of three Negroes from Jamaica, (being deemed contrary to our Resolutions) have been reshipped for the Ports they were brought from. On the 5th ult. an Act was passed in New-York, "making a further Provision of 2000l. for furnishing His Majesty's Troops, quartered in that Colony, with Necessaries for one Year."—Which seems to have disgusted the People in general so much, that there have been several public Meetings upon the Occasion; and several Papers printed and dispersed, charging their Representatives with Breach of Trust, and betraying their Country; who, on the other Hand, have voted such Papers to be false, scandalous, and infamous Libels, and addressed the Lieutenant Governor to issue Proclamations, offering considerable Rewards for Discovery of the Authors. Proclamations were accordingly issued, but no Discovery made.

Upon a Division in the Assembly of New-York,

for supplying the Troops, the Vote was carried in the Affirmative, 100 to 11: Some of the Majority afterwards acknowledged, that they had mistaken the Sense of their Constituents; but it was, it seems too late.

Jan. 17. The Reverend John Frederick Lucius, a Minister of the Church of England, ordained to that sacred Office in November last by the Bishop of London, arrived here last Week being appointed, by the Society for propagating the Gospel, their Missionary to the German Protestants settled at Londonborough, with a Salary of Seventy Pounds Sterling a Year. These poor People having been deluded over to England by one of their own Countrymen, and in great Distress, were relieved by British humanity, and sent to this Province, by a Committee in London appointed for that Purpose. They met with the same kind Treatment here, are now in a very thriving Way, and will no doubt retain the utmost Gratitude to their Benefactors.

Jan. 31. Letters by the last Vessels from England mention, That his Majesty, from a Confidence in the Ability and Integrity of William Wrag, Esquire, had been graciously pleased to press upon that Gentleman a second Offer of Chief Justice of this Province, and also to order a Mandamus for his Re-admission in the Council; both which, we are truly sorry to hear, Mr. Wragg has excused himself from accepting.

Court of General Sessions, January 20, 1770.

ORDERED,

THAT the PRESENTMENTS of the GRAND-JURY, at this present Sessions, be printed forthwith, in the several Gazettes of this Province.

By the Court,

D. CAMPBELL, C. C. & P.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

The PRESENTMENTS of the GRAND-JURORS for the Body of this Province, at a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Assize and General Gaol Delivery, begun and holden at Charles-Town, on Monday the 15th Day of January, 1770.

[A few only of these Presentments are here inserted.]

II. WE present as a grievance, the too frequent and general violation of the law for restraining people from cutting down trees, within a certain distance on each side of the public roads, if there be such a law in force; and if there is not, we recommend the necessity of such a law, for the benefit and relief of travellers, as well as making those roads more ornamental to the country. We do also recommend the appointment of surveyors or inspectors of the public roads, with sufficient salaries, through whole information, trespasses against the laws relative to the high ways, may be more frequently punished, and in time prevented.

III. We present as a grievance, the present ruinous and indefensible state of the fortifications in general; for want of a proper and timely attention to which, it is easy to conceive what might befall us upon the sudden breaking out of a war.

IV. We present as a very great grievance, the shameful neglect of the patrol duty; of carrying arms to Church, and of training the militia according to law, for some years past; for our inattention to which, we may too soon severely suffer.

V. We present as a grievance, the exorbitant charges attending law suits, and the want of an act for establishing more reasonable fees, and restraining an increase of them; indeed we do recommend a revial of the last fee law, and the passing of a new one.

VI. We present as a very great grievance, the want of public and well-regulated schools, to instruct and preserve the morals of children, in the interior and frontier settlements of this province; to which want, and of an orthodox clergy, may in a great measure, be attributed the numerous disorders that have of late arisen in those parts.

VII. We present as a grievance, the want of a law to oblige free negroes, mulattoes, and mes-

goes, to wear some badge or other distinguishing mark; and to incapacitate them in future from acquiring any real property in this province.

XX. We present as a great grievance, the granting of too great a number of licences for retailing spirituous liquors in Charles-Town, whereby the morals of our slaves are debauched, frequent thefts, even; and the trade suffers by falsehood being concealed, encouraged to neglect and desert their duty, and other disorders arise.

XXIV. We present as an enormous grievance, that no notice whatever is taken of negroes, and other slaves, (and indeed too many whites) profanely cursing, swearing and talking obscenely, in the most public manner, to the great annoyance of every person who has a due sense of decency and virtue, and the dispraise of our religion! And we do recommend, that the most effectual measures may be immediately taken and pursued, to suppress this hitherto unrestrained evil.

From the GENERAL EVENING POST.
To the PEOPLE of ENGLAND.

My Friends and Countrymen,

PERMIT me in this manner to address you, tho' I must own I don't much deserve your attention, for supposing you so weak, as in any degree to listen to an anonymous writer in a newspaper; much less ought I to think any one of you can be moved to swerve from that duty you owe your God, your King, and your country, by the specious, but falacious arguments of Junius; who has at last employed his pen, and his utmost abilities in the most diabolical design of which the human heart is capable; it is, my brethren, that of infusing into your minds, sedition, and spiriting you up to rebellion.

You see your K— abused in the grossest manner: but I must not here repeat any of those abuses, the recollection of them will long leave an impression of horror on my mind: a character of itself so sacred, and filled as it is by a P— of such virtue, Justice, and piety, would, one naturally might suppose, guard him from the attacks of envy and malice, and disappointed ambition; for we do not well know the source of the present opposition? Are not the names of R—m, T—e, G—e, and S—n, a sufficient antidote for the poison of their inventives? They have been employed in the highest offences of state, their abilities not being sufficient to maintain them in those high offices, are now in an employment, which if they think they are qualified for, I shall not deny them that merit; but the merit of scandal, abuse, detraction, and sedition, is as insignificant, as is the fountain from which they proceed, a bad heart. How noble and honourable might have been those names I have mentioned! But can we with justice apply those epithets to advocates for a W—s, to those who have associated and put themselves on a level with Delaval, Coats, Horne, Bingley and Moore; for these two last, insignificant as they are, are fellow-labourers in the same work, and equally intitled to their share of merit and applause.

But let me, at this time, confine myself to Junius; not content with assassinating one character at a time, he now strikes a great stroke indeed, and asperses not only his K— and the H— of C—, but Englishmen, Scotch, and Irish; the army and the colonies are all by him represented as disaffected, as harbouring treason in their hearts, and only waiting an opportunity openly to avow their intentions, and proceed to action.

Is this a true account of you, my countrymen? Junius says it is; he has told our S—, he has told the whole nation (for his writings are but too much read) that you are such. Intamous liar! by what authority, or at whose instigation, but of him who is the father of lies, darest thou brand me and all the kingdom with treason? If these are thy thoughts, well dost thou keep thyself secret; for the r—l clemency might withhold justice from rewarding such services with what they highly deserve; yet the contempt, the disdain which thou wouldest meet with from every honest man, though not an adequate, yet is a punishment, the certain consequence of such disaffection and treason.

The generous spirit of Englishmen, from which we derive our national glory, will, if misled, be productive of fatal consequences. The annals of our nation are not wanting in examples of this sort, the perusal of them must fill every one with sorrow for the miseries of those times: And can Britons applaud, can they forgive the man, who by his seditious writings would endeavour to insinuate such a spirit in these times, recal former evils, and draw on our heads the curses and horrors of a civil war? Open your eyes, ye who have already been misled into an artful and ambitious faction; it requires no uncommon penetration to see you are the tools only of disappointed and designing men. I trust you are but few. Return then to your duty, before it be too late; and give daily thanks to the Almighty, that you were not drawn in to join in the highest of all offences against him, your King and your country.

And now let me address a few words to the Ministry. If you would wish to approve yourselves in doing that duty you owe your King and country. Whatever may be your royal master's opinion of lenity and forbearance, let not this daring offence against him and against the constitution pass unpunished; how high soever the offender stands in the world, or by whomsoever abetted, pluck him down: the eyes of the whole world are on you, and as servants of our Sovereign you have the good will of the greater and better part of the nation; do your duty and deserve them.

P O R T I U S.

S A L E M, February 13.
Yesterday arrived here the Brig Leopard, Capt. Gebaut, in 70 days from Gibraltar, who informs, that about the beginning of December the Russian fleet, one division from that place, another from Cadiz, sailed for Malta, and that a third division of the same fleet was daily expected at Gibraltar when he sailed, in their way also to Malta, where the whole were to winter; and it was said were to proceed early in the spring to Constantinople. This fleet had leave from the Courts of London and Madrid to stop at any of their ports in the Mediterranean.—The French were fitting out a large fleet at Toulon to oppose the Russians; which it was thought would bring on a rupture with some of the other European powers. The Algerines had declared war against the Danes; and it was thought would soon break with the Dutch. Considerable fleets of Danish and Dutch men of war were soon expected in the Mediterranean.

Mr. H A L L.

By giving the following a Place in your next Paper, you'll oblige most of your Readers.

In consequence of John MacCormick, Esq's; stopping the Schooner Sally's Papers, because the Owner refused to let him sign the Register, and take half a Dollar for it, the following Extract of a Letter is published, viz.

"I would inform you that they [meaning the Commissioners] have dispensed with the Directions before given me, respecting my signing of Registers, and shall therefore be ready to deliver you the Schooner Sally's Papers out of the Custom-House To-morrow Morning.—Thursday Afternoon, 6 'Clock.

J. MacCormick.

To Capt. Geo. Crowningshield."

Query, Whether he had not better return all the Half Dollars, for his heretofore signing Registers, rather than be prosecuted? Salem, Feb. 20, 1770.

B O S T O N, February 8.
Last Monday night as Capt. Dodge was going out from Ipswich in a schooner laden for the West-Indies, he ran upon a bar, whereby the vessel and cargo is said to be lost: One of the hands was drowned, and the rest were near perishing before they were discovered and taken off.

Feb. 19. Capt. Andrews arrived here on Tuesday last in 30 Days from St. Martins; on the 3d Instant he spoke a Sloop Capt. Wood, in Lat. 36° 40': N. Long. 70° W. from St. Augustine for North Carolina, belonging to New-York; and in Lat. 38° 10': Long. 68° and half, spoke a Sloop with Cattle on Deck, from New-York for Dominica, but could not hear the Captain's Name.—The Day Capt. Andrews left St. Eustatia, a Vessel arrived there from St. Lucia, which bro't an Account of that Port's being shut up.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in Boston,—per Capt. Cazneau.

"It gives me great Satisfaction to see and hear that the Merchants in Boston are so firm and resolute, for had they not put a final stop to those Scotch Adventurers, you would have been overloaded with them.—I think they grow enough upon us already; there is no Occasion of any more, for I am informed here, that Patrick Smith, was rigged out here with a Parcel of Goods by a number of Scotch Pedlers. I really rest a great deal more satisfied to see what effectual Measures the Merchants of Boston have taken."

The following is a Copy of the Agreement of the young Ladies of this Town, against drinking foreign TEA.

Boston, February 12, 1770.

We the Daughters of those Patriots who have and now do appear for the public Interest; and in that principally for us their posterity, we as such, do with pleasure engage with them, in denying ourselves the drinking of foreign Tea, in hopes to frustrate a Plan that tends to deprive the whole Community of their all that is valuable in Life.

To the above agreement 126 young Ladies have already signed.

An Addition to the Lists of the Mistresses of Families who sign'd the Agreement against drinking foreign Tea, inserted in our last, 110 have been added the Week past. In all above 500.

Mr. H O L T. Feb. 17, 1770.

Please to insert the following Extract, in this Week's Paper at the Request of several of your Boston and New-York Readers:—It would have been sent you the last Week, had not unavoidable Business prevented.

Boston January 29th 1770.

“WHEN we proposed, to wait on our back-sliding Brethren in a Body, we chose Mr. William Molneux, a very sensible and spirited

Merchant, our Prosecutor; and joined to him, William Phillips and James Otis, Esqrs. with the worthy Mr. Samuel Adams. They proceeded first to the House of his Honour, the Lieutenant-G—r, the Residence of Messrs. T. and E. Hutchinson, followed by a Body of 12 or 14 Hundred Men, who marched in the most decent, order, and ranged themselves before the Gate, while the Committee went in and knocked at the Door. On this, a Sash was thrown up, and his Honour, with his two Son, and Family, promiscuously looked out. The Committee posted themselves in Order near the Window, and his Honour, (with an affected Surprise, says, Gentlemen, what means all this?) Mr. Molneux, answered, —we have Business with your two Sons, and if your Honour will admit us into your House, I will communicate it. With a solemn Shake of the Head, his Honour replied, by no Means! Mr. Molneux said, he was sorry, they were not so worthy to enter his Door. His Honour replied, they would not wonder he was backward to open his Door, when they considered what he had suffered five years ago, from such an appearance (one of the Committee eying him pretty severely) he replied, I don't mean alike in Quality but in number.

The Prosecutor observing a Disposition to talk only out of the Window told him, they were charged with a Vote of the Merchants, and Traders, convened at Fanuel Hall, to read to Messrs. T. and E. Hutchinson, both then present, which was agreed to and read accordingly. His Honour desired a Copy; they replied, they were charged with the original only to read.

He then said, Gentlemen, this is a very formidable appearance! you seem as if you came to demand Goods out of my House, and are backed with your Thousands at your Heels, to enforce your Demand, and if I had not been apprized of your coming by a Friend, my Servant might have innocently opened the Door and let you in; Mr. M—x, said they were only engaged, to require of his Sons, a Fulfilment of the Agreement, they had voluntarily entered into with the Trade. His Honour retorted the Word Contract: Did you say they had signed a Contract? No says Mr. M—x, I did not say they had signed; but that they had given their Honour to abide by the Merchants Agreement,

Here the G—r threw off the Gentleman entirely, quibbled about the Invalidity of a Contract without a Consideration, and said his Sons were forced into the Concessions they made, which was proved false to his Face, by their own Confession.

He then putting himself into an important Attitude, said, Gentlemen, I am by the Office I sustain, obliged to tell you, I highly disapprove of your Conduct.

When I was attacked before, I was a private Person; I am now the Representative of the greatest Monarch upon Earth, whose Majesty you affront in thus treating my Person. The Committee said, they did not mean to affront his Honour, nor apply to him in any Respect whatever, and only considered themselves as treating with his Sons.

He said, his Sons were immediately under his Protection, and while the Reins of Government were in his Hands, he accounted himself obliged by the Laws of Nature and his Country, to use the Power of which he was possessed, in their Defence; subjoining Gentlemen, my Station and the Trust reposed in me, oblige me to declare to you that, you are very near upon committing the highest Crime in the State; and it is from a Regard to you, and this my native Country, that I enjoin you to separate and disperse. Mr. M—x, hereupon, turned to the two young Gentlemen and asked them, whether they meant to comply with the Merchants Demand; to which they gave no satisfactory Answer.

The Committee and Body, then left Messrs. Hutchinson's, and visited the several other Delinquents, and then retired. The Meeting being adjourned to 10 next Morning, his Honour sent for the Moderator Mr. Phillips, and declared great Concern for the Uneasiness of the People, agreed to deliver up the Tea remaining, and replace in Money what was sold. This Example was followed by Mr. Green and Son, the next respectable Persons, the obstinate out Standers being less important; the McMaster's especially being vile ignorant Trash; I have taken much Notice of Mr. Jackson's Store, since the abiding Vote, and see no Customers frequenting the most advantageously situated Place in the City.

It would amaze you to conceive the effect our last Vote has had on Tea. It is in a Manner totally relinquished: Some Shop-keepers who had tolerated Tea by them, have locked it up, and refuse to sell a Grain."

To the P R I N T E R, New-York, Feb. 28.
Remarks on the last Boston Papers.

MELIN and Flemming, and their Correspondents, continue to calumniate the Merchants, and other Subscribers to the Non-Importation Agreement, which seems indeed to be the unanimous

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Agreement of the whole People, both in Town and Country, who all appear to concur in it, except a most contemptible number of wrong Heads, too insignificant to be thought an Exception to the Unanimity of the general Concurrence. And this forlorn Hope of Veterans in Opposition to the Constitution, the Rights and Liberties of their Country, become every Day more and more ridiculously miserable, wretched and despicable, from the Want of that Society of which they have rendered themselves unworthy.

This poor News-Paper of Mein and Flemming, appears to be supported wholly by these refractory People, (for they have not an Advertisement, but of their own poor selve's) and kept on Foot solely for the purpose of discrediting the Agreement and those concern'd in it.—But the Attempt is altogether vain and impotent. They have never dared, directly to charge one Person with a breach of the Agreement; they have been continually throwing out Insinuations in order to raise Suspicion of Unfairness in the Contractors,—and they so far succeeded, as to put many People upon Inquiries, which always turn'd out to the Honour of the Persons, against whom those vile Suspicions were raised. It is astonishing that the same inexpressibly contemptible Endeavours should still be continued. But they have not the least effect,—no body believes nor regards them.

The Inhabitants of the Town of Charles-Town, near Boston, at a general Meeting, unanimously resolved, that they will not by themselves, or any under them, directly, or indirectly, purchase any Goods, of any of the Persons (advertised in the Boston Papers) who refuse to conform to the general Agreement of Non-Importation; nor have any intercourse with them, or with any Person who shall purchase any Goods of either of them, till a general Importation takes place. That they will use no Tea, nor suffer it to be used in any of their Families; That they will encourage and support the Merchants in their Agreement, and thank them for their constitutional and spirited Measures for the Good of the Province,

G.

be extinguished. The City Engines were immediately sent over the River, as also that of his Majesty's Ship the Deal Castle, Captain Jacobs, with a Number of the Crew, who exerted themselves, in Conjunction with the Inhabitants of this City, and Brooklyn, in a singular Manner on the Occasion, and happily arrived in Time to save the Brewery adjoining, and some Houses adjacent; notwithstanding we are told the Loss to Mr. Horsfield will amount to £500, and the like Sum to the Gentleman that rented the Brewery.

The 16th Regiment now here are ordered to be got ready to embark for Pensacola; and we hear they are to be replaced by the 14th Regiment now in Boston.

Some People observe, that a late American State prisoner was sent to Gaol chiefly by a French Interest, and thence conclude that there is no prospect of a speedy Rupture with France.

We bear that a new Agreement for the Preservation of Constitutional Rights, and Support of the Non-Importation Agreement, is subscribed by a great Number of the Inhabitants of this City.

It appears by the public Prints, that our late Grant of Money for the Troops, was highly disapproved in the New-England and Carolina Governments; also the Prosecution of Capt. M'Dougal,—upon which, in Boston, some severe Remarks are published.

We bear from Newark, that at a Court held there on Friday last, for the Trial of sundry Persons concern'd in some late riotous Proceedings, on Account of a Dispute between the Provincial Proprietors, and a Number of Inhabitants, claiming under the Purchase of Indian Titles; when one of the Rioters was fined One Hundred Pounds, and several others in lesser Sums.

[*See The Conclusion of the Piece begun Feb. 1. entitled, Remarks upon Doct. Milligan's defamatory Libel, against Capt. Holmes, &c. having remained so long unpublished (accidently by want of Room, and various Accidents); the Author has withdrawn it, in order to make a few Additions, which the Distance between the first Part and the Conclusion, now makes necessary. It will be return'd in Time for next Paper; [but as many Pieces as can go in the next Paper, being already engaged, there will not be room for it before the Week after.] A few Dozens of Amer's Almanacks, to be sold, by the Printer at the Exchange.*]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK. INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Charlotte, Albion, jun. from Madeira.

OUTWARD. Sloop Endeavour, Ellis, for Virginia; Margaret, Hodge; and Schooner Harmony, Sanders, Coracao. Sloop Mary, London, Jamaica; Dove, Ferguson, Philadelphia. Brig Tobago, Scott, Grenades; Speedwell, Palmer, Penfascula.

CLEARED. Sloop John, York, to Tortola; Invention, Black, Rhode-Island; Tryall, Concklin, Halifax; Hannah, Dennis, jun. St. Augustine. Brig Two Friends, Randall, Jamaica. Ship Walworth, M'Causland, Londonderry.

To be sold, wholesale or Retale.

SUPERFINE and middling broad-cloths
Superfine shalloons, and durants

The best four thread worsted breeches pieces

Superfine and middling hair shags, Manchester velvets and thickets,

Best bath coating of different colours, fine knaps

Flannel and swanskin

Superfine kersey for riding coats, best silk twist buttons, common basket do.

Shammy gloves, worsted stockings, fiae & middling buckrams, worsted gartering, white number thread, cloth coloured do.

Box of wafers, cotton shaper for vests, double gilt buttons, metal and horn do. black serge dasoy

Courses and fine Irish lace

Livery lace

Cotton janes, striped burdets,

Clouting diaper, double alapeens of different colours,

Black and cloth coloured crapes, the best taylor's shears and irons, pinchbeck shoe & knee buckles,

Children's do. by the dozen

Any of the above goods, will be sold cheap for cash, by

ENNIS GRAHAM, at the corner of Wall-street.

In the Press and shortly will be published,

REMARKS upon a late Paper of Instructions, calculated for the Meridian of Four Counties, in the Province of New-York.

I fo follow and honour the Church of England, as not to

hate, but pity, your Presbyterians; the greater Part of whom, I believe, trained up in hereditary Prejudices, act with a good Conscience; but that some amongst them abuse the simplicity of the rest.

JABLONSKI.

To be sold, at public Vendue, on

the 20th March Instant, on the Premises, at Ten o'Clock;

A House and lot of ground, situate

near Alderman Roosevelt's, at the Tea-water pump, being part of the estate of the widow Me Baine, deceased; In the house there are two convenient fire places, in the lower stories.

The lot contains in front and rear, twenty-five feet, and

in length on each side, one hundred feet. All those

who have any just demands on the above estate, are defied to bring their accounts;

And those who are indebted to said estate, are defied to make immediate payment; as we

are determined to prosecute all those who do not comply.

WILLIAM OGILVIE, Administrators.

1720

ALEXANDER PATERSON, Administrators.

1720

LEMUEL GUSTINE, jun.

Subscriptions for Printing the Trial of John Peter Zenger, now in the Press, are taken in at the Printing Office at the Exchange.

The Piece sign'd Candidus, in Answer to Vespatian, and the

Piece dated at East Hampton, are received, and will be duly noticed in our next.

EDWARD NICOLL, Administrator.

1720

1720

To the PUBLIC.

An advertisement having appeared in Mr. Holt's New-York Journal, of Thursday last, publishing a lease for the term of nineteen years, from the first day of May next; of a dwelling house and lot of ground, now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. John Devan, leather breeches maker, to be sold; together with one other dwelling house, adjoining thereto, situated on the north side of Queen-street, contiguous to the Fly market, in the said city of New York; and that any person incircable to purchase said lease, might hear of the conditions, by applying to John Cox, at the new-gaol, in said city. This is therefore to inform the public, that said houses and lots of ground, are my property and estate in fee simple, whereof I became seized, by virtue of the last will of my father, Francis Foy, late of said city, breeches maker, deceased; and that I have not, since my father's death, or since I became seized of said premises, conveyed, alienated, or executed any deed, or deeds, lease or leases of said houses and lots of ground, or any of them, or joined my husband, James Robbins, in conveying, alienating, or executing, any deed, or deeds, lease, or leases, of said houses and lots of ground, or any of them, other than a lease for the term of three years, to the said John Devan, which will determine on the first day of May next. On which day I mean and intend to apply for the possession of said premises, as I have not by any means whatsoever, authorized, empow'rd, the said John Cox, or any other person or persons, to sell or dispose of the same, for the term of nineteen years, or for any other term of years. Of which all persons that shall or may be concerned in the purchasing or buying any fictitious interest, the said John Cox may claim to have in or to the said premises, are hereby desired to take notice. Dated at New-York aforesaid, this 1st day of March, 1770.

MARY ROBBINS.

I The subscriber having spent near sixty years of life, in the most unwarred industry, (the latter part of which has been singularly unfortunate) and being willing and desirous, so far as in my power, to do justice to all men, and to deliver up all my effects to the use and benefit of my creditors; do give this public notice, to all whom it may concern, that I shall apply to the governor, council, and general assembly, of the province of New-Jersey, at their ensuing meeting in general assembly, at Burlington, on the fifteenth day of March next; for a law of said province, to be passed, to save and prevent my person from imprisonment for any debts heretofore by me contracted; any estate that I may hereafter acquire, to be nevertheless subject to be taken and seized, for the use of my creditors.

Newark, Feb. 24th, 1770.

UZAL OGDEN.

THE imposition of a tax upon goods imported from Great Britain to her Colonies, altho' a palpable violation of their most sacred rights, was not more injurious to them, than in itself impolitic, absurd and detrimental to Great Britain, herself; Yet, notwithstanding the absurdity of the measure, the contrivers of it had cunning enough to lay the tax upon articles so necessary to us, that it was with reason supposed we could not do without them, and therefore should be compelled by our wants, to submit to the imposition.

The resolutions of the colonies to stop importation from Great Britain, till she retracted her unjust claims, was judiciously calculated to answer the end, but defective in making provision for a supply of the necessary articles by other means.—If this supply cannot be obtained, for articles of absolute necessity, it is impossible that our agreement for non-importation should long subsist, or answer the end proposed. It is incumbent therefore, upon every one who is a friend to the design, and would preserve the rights and liberties of his country, to give all possible encouragement to the manufactures among ourselves, of those necessary articles on which Great Britain has imposed duties. Among these articles none is more necessary and considerable than paper,—nor more easily supplied, among our selves, if proper encouragement is given,—encouragement that it is in every one's power to give,—to the paper makers.—Without rags it is impossible for them to supply us with paper.—There are rags abundantly sufficient for the purpose, if people would only be at the pains to save them.—The value to each person is such a trifle, they do not think it worth while, but they should not save them merely for the value to themselves, but from a principle of love to their country,—if they were even to give them to the paper makers.—Without rags it is impossible for them to supply us with paper.—There are rags abundantly sufficient for the purpose, if people would only be at the pains to save them.—The value to each person is such a trifle, they do not think it worth while, but they should not save them merely for the value to themselves, but from a principle of love to their country,—if 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SUP

POET'S CORNER.

Mr. HOLT,

AS your Paper has an extensive Circulation,—and as I have always observed your strict Impartiality as a Printer.—I know of none to whom I can apply more properly than to yourself, for the Favour of inserting the following Lines; which, I hope, will convince the World, that all the People in New-England, are not the blind Bigots to Independence, which they are commonly thought to be, but that many of them have Sentiments truly Catholic, and Spirits free indeed. I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,

G. R. Connecticut, Feb. 9, 1770.

SONG.—To the Tune of *Shambayou*.

INDEPENDENTS of old, As in History we're told,
Were the Cause of OLD ENGLAND's undoing;
And our New-England Breed, Woud' most gladly succeed,
To involve Church and State, in one Ruin,
With Grumblifg and Jars, They promote civil Wars.
And preach up false Tenets,—too many:
They snarl and they bite, And they rail and they fight,
For Religion,—without having any.
2. These Hectors to train, Old Belize was fain,
To come from the nethermost Region;
He came at a Call, Sir, And muſter'd them all Sir,
And now, Sir, they call themselves *Union*:
Yet who cares a Fig, For th' American Whig,
Dame Chauncy, or such footy Kickers,
Who all have been whipt up, And cut up, and ript up,
By Rectors, and Curates, and Vicars?
3. Then him let's command, Who dares to defend
The Church, tho' her Numbers are fewer;
Yet scorns to oppose, The just Rights of shose,
Who labour so hard to undo her:
Who dirt never flings, At Bishops or Kings,
Nor Treafow will speak, tho' he's mellow;
But takes a full Glaf, To his Friend or his Lass,
This,—This is an honest brave Fellow.

To the PRINTER.
Please to give the following extempore Lines a Place in
your Paper,
On the Advocates for the late Ministerial Measures.

MOST Men can leat in others hear,
Those Faults which in themselves appear:
The leudest Wanton ever more,
Will be the first to cry out Where;
The Shrew who leudher Tongue can hold,
Rails most at ev'ry other Schold;
And he that swells the snoff with Pride,
Abhors it most in all beside:
So those who wound the Constitution,
And seek its total Dissolution,
Will charge that very Crime on those,
Who their pernicious Schemes oppote;
And brand each patriotic Action
With the reproachful Name of Faction,
Those who would Tyranny prevent,
Are call'd the Foes of Government;
Detecting Fraud and Imposition.—
Is Turbulence and rank Sedition;
And Arguments of Truth and Reason,
Are very little short of Treason;
Nay Truth itself may be a Libel,
Tho' it were taken from the Bible!
Thus Sycophants to Men in Power,
(The idle Pageants of an Hour)
No Test of Truth or Falshood know,
But shift with all the Winds that blow;
And this, or that, is right or wrong,
As done by him that's weak or strong,—
From such,—oh Lord! deliver me,
And keep my injur'd Country free.

New-York, Feb. 15, 1770.

THIS Partnership between Joseph Randle and John Ridgway, being this Day dissolved; all Persons concerned are desired to bring in and settle their Accounts, and pay or receive the Balances due.

16 9

To be let, from the first Day of MAY next,
THE noted tavern, known by the name of the sign of the Dove, situate on Harlem road, about five miles distant from New-York, together with a commodious kitchen, garden, barn, stable and small tract of land, contiguous thereto. The said premises will be let for one year, or a lease thereof given for a term of years, as may best suit the lessor and lessee:—For further particulars inquire of JAMES MILLS, at the New Gaol.

New-York, 19th, Feb. 1770.

16 19

To be let from the first day of May next; a new house, two stories high, 6 fire-places, and a dry cellar: The whole well finished; wherein Mr. John Lamb now lives, next the corner of Mr. Cruger's house, on the dock, fronting the River. Inquire of Gerardus Duyckink, at the universal store, the corner of the Old Slip-Market: Where yet may be had, an assortment of articles at present somewhat scarce, glass ware, such as, wine-glasses, decanters, &c. Iron wire sorted, box-tin, London and Bristol pewter, paper hanging, window glass, painters and dyers colours; and sundry other articles to them connected; a large and complete assortment of China and drags:—with many other articles belonging to different branches, too tedious to mention.

15 18

Wanted immediately,
A Person who will undertake to erect, at a Place about 50 Miles from this City,
A FORGE with two Hammers and four Fires.
It will be required that the Timber be cut speedily, before the Sap begins to rise, and that the Undertaker perform the whole Work, gravel the Dam, &c. finding himself Hands, Team and Provisions.

Good Security will be given, that the Money, according to Agreement, shall be paid when the Work is completed. Inquire of the Printer.

To be SOLD, by NICHOLAS BOGART,

In the Broad-Way, near O'wego-Market;
London long pipes, TD
A variety of Scot's thread,
Scot's saulf in bladders, or
by the ounce or pound,
Feit hats, men and boys cap-
tor ditto,
White Chapel round and
square pointed needles,
Knitting needles, Jew's harps,
Horn combs, and ivory fine
teeth'd ditto,
Pallboard and silk stay laces,
Cruels and English worlseds,
Calicoes, stans, linen and
cottons, white calicos,
Muslins and French cottons,
Long lawns, cambricks, and
Plain lawns,
A variety of thread laces, and
Darning threads,
Ell & yard wide plain gauze,
Ell black gauze, love and
love ribbons,
Silk and leather women's
gloves,
Worsted and leather women's
mitts,
Holland bedticks, 7-4 and
6-4 bunts,
Bell China cups and saucers,
Poplins, worsted damasks, &c.
Cambricks,
Black and coloured Indi-
tassies,
Black English tassies and
Perfians,
Satinets, various colours,
Knee garter, various colours,
Broad-cloths of various co-

16 21

Remains for SALE, at WILLIAM NEILSON'S STORE,

In Great Dock-Street,
A large Assortment of the following GOODS,
Cheap for READY MONEY.

DEEP and light blue, black,
white, green, red, scarlet, brown, coffee, crimson,
snuff, and drab coloured shalloons; black satinets, gold
and brown superfine muslins, blue and bloom do. yellow
and bloom do. yellow and brown do. orange and brown do.
scarlet and bloom do. white and green do. yellow and green
do. white and blue do. green and garnet do. a great variety
of striped and printed linens and cottons, gold and red crois-
barr'd do. gold and blue do. garnet and copper plate work'd
do. red and black flower'd linens; cotton chintzes, two
blues and gold colour'd do. flower'd and border'd printed
handkerchiefs, black Barcelona do. sewing silks of all col-
ours, taylor threads of the best quality, hair bindings, but-
tons, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 twainkin blankets; dark
and light grey, brown, green, blue, crimson, red, scarlet,
buff, coffee and brick colour'd 7-4, and 8-4 coatings; dark
and light grey, brown, blue, green, scarlet, crimson and
drab colour'd 7-4 and 8-4 naps; dark grey, brown, claret,
coffee and mix'd frizes and ratteens; mix'd brown, drab
and cloth colour'd double milled linseys and narrow cloths;
also choice butter in sarks, &c.

N. B. The above goods will be sold on as low terms, as
before the non-importation took place.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

ON Thursday the eighth Day of March next, the Residue of the Goods and Chattels, belonging to the Estate of the Rev. Cornelius Blawu, deceased, consisting of his wearing Apparel, some Jewels, Plate, &c. some valuable Books in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Dutch Languages; among others are, the Works of the following Authors, (to wit) Markus, Hornbeck's, Leydecker, Turestius, Amelius, Parus, Beza, Wolfius, Spanheimus, Voynius, and others; also the Works of Cicerio, and several Clasick Authors, &c. The Vendue to be held at the House where the said Domine Blawu lately lived, and to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The Term of Sale will be made known, at the Time and Place aforesaid. Dated the fifteenth Day of February, 1770.

Mary Blawu,
Johanne Demarest, Administrators,
D. Isaac Browne,

16 18

BY order of the honourable John Anderson, Monmouth, Esqrs. three of the Judges of the court of common pleas for said county; That William Tompson, petitioner for debt, in said gaol, was this tenth day of February, 1770, qualified to his schedule of his effects, pursuant to a late act of assembly; an act entitled, an act for the relief of insolvent debtors; made this present tenth year of his Majesty's reign. Now these are to give notice, to the creditors of said debtor, that they be together at the court house of said county, on the 20th day of March next, to shew cause if any they have, why the said debtor's estate should not be assign'd for the use of his creditors, and his body discharged from gaol, pursuant to said act.

16 19

To be LET or SOLD,

A House and Lot, situate in Elizabeth-Town, in the Province of New-Jersey; late the Property of Mr. Joseph Woodruff, jun. deceased, and now in the Possession of Mr. Oliver Spencer. This is a convenient well finished House, and very near the public Landing, therefore fit for almost any kind of Business. Also a Lot of Ground (adjoining to Elliot Cresy's House) on which are two small Tenements and a new Wharf.

Also to be let, the House and Lot formerly the Widow Hanlokes, now in the Possession of Mr. Isaac Arnet: This House is pleasantly situated, on Elizabeth-River, in the Centre of the Town, and also very convenient for Business.

Inquire of the Subscribers in Elizabeth-Town.

WILLIAM P. SMITH,
ISAAC WOODRUFF,
ELIAS BOUDINOT.

16 19

TO BE SOLD.

NINETEEN Years Lease (from

the first day of May next) of a commodious and well situated dwelling house and lot of ground, now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. John Davan, Leather Breeches-maker; together with one other dwelling house adjoining thereto: said premises are situate on the North side of Queen-Street, contiguous to the Fly Market, in the centre of the city, which renders it valuable and convenient for either Merchant or Mechanic; it has been the most noted place in New-York, for carrying on the leather dressing and breeches making Busines, for upwards of twenty years past;—the lot is esteemed one of the best and most commodious in the city; the whole in good sufficient and tenantable repair, and now (at the worth of times,) rents for ninety pounds per Annum: Any person inclinable to purchase the lease of the abovementioned premises, may hear of the conditions by applying to JOHN COX at the New Gaol.

Also to be sold, two lots of land No. 3 and 4, situate in the Township of Barnet, on the West side of Connecticut River, in the county of Cumberland; the whole containing 700 acres or thereabouts: A good title will be given for the same; any person inclinable to purchase, may apply as above. 2nd February 1770. 16 19

BY Order of Nathaniel Pettit and Thomas Van Horne, Esqrs. two of his Majesty's Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Sussex: Public Notice is hereby given, that Thursday the 2nd of March, is appointed by said Judges to meet, at the Court House in said County, in order to discharge John Allen, he having complied with the Conditions of the late Act of Insolvency. Feb. 9th, 1770. 16 19

To be SOLD,

BY the subscriber, living in the township of Pilegrove, in the county of Salem and western division of the province of New-Jersey; the one half of a forge, with four fires and two hammers, with coal houses and a convenient dwelling house; the whole built with stone, and in good repair, not more than three years old, with a smiths shop, and a number of workmen's houses, sufficient to accommodate the workmen, together with the half part of a stone grist mill, two years old, and in good repair, on a never failing stream of water, constantly supplied with springs; the mill overshot, with one pair of stones, bolting tackling all goes by water, within half a mile of the above-said forge. Also the one half part of the mine, within a quarter of a mile of said forge, containing a sufficiency of good iron ore to supply any number of works, which has been proved both in blooming and refining, and is of a superior quality to any iron made in the province.—Also one other forge with three fires and one hammer, with sufficiency of room to erect another hammer, and fire in the same house: A good saw mill on the same dam, the whole in good repair and new, with a furnace, casting and bridge houses, and other conveniences suitable for the same, on the said forge dam, with a cole house, sufficient to contain fifteen hundred loads of coal; a smiths shop, tan yard, curving shop, shoemakers shop, and a bark mill; also a good dwelling house and kitchen, with a good spring of water near the door; store house, stables and workmen's houses; the whole within a mile of the grist mill, and a mile and half of the first mentioned forge, and a mile from the mine hole, with about thirty acres of good improved meadow, within a mile of the furnace, and about four hundred acres of rich swamp adjoining, within the same distance, with two good farms within a mile, sufficient to put in a hundred acres of grain a year, with a sufficient quantity of fine timber land, to accommodate the furnace and two forges for any time. The greatest distance to cart coal will not exceed three miles in twenty years: The purchaser may have with the works, 600 loads of coal, and two thousand cords of wood within a mile of the furnace, the greatest part set in pits. The whole is situated in a fine country for trade, where there is plenty of all sorts of country produce. To be sold reasonably, and on a good stream of water, called the Wallkill-river, in the county of Sussex, in east Jersey, forty miles from New-Windsor; where is good navigation to New-York, and thirty miles from a landing on the river Delaware: From which place, iron may be transported to Philadelphia, reasonably. Any person inclinable to purchase all, or part, may apply to the subscriber, at his house, or to Abia Brown, living at said works.

15th Feb. 1770. JOSEPH SHARP.

THE Partnership of Bolton & Sigell,

being this day dissolved: All those to whom they are indebted, are desired to send in a state of their demands. And it is humbly requested of those gentlemen who are indebted to them, that they will be pleased to discharge their accounts, to enable Mr. SIGELL to settle his affairs as soon as possible.

The business for the future, will be carried on, solely by RICHARD BOLTON, who begs leave to solicit the continuance of the public's favour: The most respectful attention shall be employ'd to secure the approbation of every gentleman who pleases to frequent the house.

WANTED, A person who understands account, and is properly qualified to take care of a cellar and bar: Such a one with a good recommendation, will meet with good encouragement. Feb. 5th, 1770.

To be LET or SOLD, from the 1st of May next.

THE noted house and lot of land

generally known by the name of the Glass-House, where Mr. Taylor now lives; whoever inclines to purchase or rent the same may apply to James Sacket or Cary Ludlow.

New-York, January 31, 1770. 16 19

THE Co-partnership of Thomas

and John Shipboy being dissolved, all persons whatsoever, indebted to the said partnership, either by bond, note, or book debt, are desired to pay the same to Thomas Shipboy, of Albany, or Mr. Christopher Smith, in New-York, his Attorney, before the first day of May next, and to no other person or persons whatsoever. Debts not discharged by the time abovementioned, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, in order to be treated as the law directs, without any further notice.

16 19

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

To the
" WHOEVER
y of the poor I
surprised at the
soldiers, when th
that want employ
families. Every

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1417.

[THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1770.]

[The following Account not being before published
in our Paper, is now inserted by particular De-
sire.]

To the PRINTER,

New-York, Jan. 31, 1770.

I have endeavoured to get the most impartial Ac-
count of the Attempts made to cut down the Liberty
Pole, and final Accomplishment of it; together with
the Riots that have happened in this City, between
the Inhabitants and the Soldiers: Please to give
them a Place in your Paper, for the Information of
the Public.

ON Saturday night the 13th instant, about
eight o'clock, a party of soldiers, near
forty in number, began to execute a de-
sign they had formed to cut down the
Liberty Pole: To effect this with the
greater safety, they placed sentinels in the different
roads that lead to it, and the most public places,
to discover any number of the inhabitants that
should be making towards the pole to obstruct them.
In this situation they were discovered sawing the
spurs, by some persons that were crossing the fields,
who went into Mr. Montanye's, and reported it to
sundry persons in the house: Whereupon two went
out to the work-house fence, in order to be con-
vinced of the truth of the information; from
whence they discovered a soldier boring a hole in
the pole; they immediately return'd to Mr. Montanye's to alarm the few inhabitants that were there.
Captain White was attacked near the house by a
soldier, who drew his bayonet on him and threat-
ened to take his life if he alarmed the citizens: But
as the former was unarmed, he judged it most pru-
dent to endeavour to dissuade him from offering
violence to his person, which he was prevailed on
not to do, as Captain White did not act then as
if he would alarm the citizens; upon which the
soldier returned to his companions at the pole.
The people at Mr. Montanye's came out and called
out fire, in order to alarm the Inhabitants. Soon
after a fire was seen at the Pole, which proved to
be a fuse that the soldiers had put in it, in order
to communicate the fire to a cavity which they
had made in the Pole and filled with powder, with
a design to split it. The fuse did not communi-
cate the fire, nor do the execution that was
expected, which the people at Mr. Montanye's ob-
serving, hissed at the soldiers; and as the former
had just called out fire, the latter considered it as
a taunt on their abortive labour. These sons of
Mars could not brook the least sign of satisfac-
tion in the citizens, at their heroick attack on a
pole's proving unsuccessful: No, they unprovoked,
determined on a more heroic action; which
was to storm Mr. Montanye's house; and accord-
ingly entered it with drawn swords and bayonets,
insulting the company, and beat the Waiter. Not
satisfied with this male treatment, they proceeded
to destroy every thing they could conveniently
come at. They broke eighty-four panes of glass,
two lamps and two bowls; after which they quitt-
ed the house with precipitation, lest any of them
should be discovered: Notwithstanding three of
them were known, one of which was Corporal
Spry. Upon these matters being communicated
to the Officer that commanded for the night, at the
upper barracks, he ordered a sentinel at the pole,
as is supposed, to prevent any further attempt being
made to level it; but he was soon after re-
moved. It was not long after he was placed there,
before many of the citizens were alarmed, and
went up to the pole, and finding then that there
was no apparent danger of any more disturbance,
they dispersed. Notwithstanding three of the sol-
diers were confined for their being concerned in
the above riot, their companions did not lose sight
of their design to cut down the Liberty-pole; for
on the next Monday night they placed sentinels
of observation in different parts of the fields, and
agreed on signals to notify the approach of
any persons that might mar the execution of their
purpose. This was discovered by Alderman Lott,
who reported to the officer, who commanded at the
upper Barracks, his having seen a Number of them
in the fields, when they ought to have been in
their barracks. A number of inhabitants were so
incensed at this insulting conduct, that they judged
it necessary, for that and the other reason con-
tained in the following paper, to publish it.

To the PUBLIC.

"WHOMEVER seriously considers the im-
poverished state of this city, especially of ma-
ny of the poor Inhabitants of it, must be greatly
surprised at the conduct of such as employ the
soldiers, when there are a number of the former
that want employment to support their distressed
families. Every man of sense amongst us knows

that the army is not kept here to protect, but to
enslave us; and notwithstanding our Assemblies have
given vast sums of Money to provide them with
such necessaries, which many of the good Bur-
gers want.

"These Supplies are paid by a tax on the colo-
ny, a third of which is the quota for this city and
county. Add to this burthen the heavy duty we
pay on sugar, &c. which so greatly distresses
our trade, and has so impoverished this city, that
many of its former Inhabitants have removed,
and others that remain, are, for want of employ-
ment, unable to support themselves, and are thereby
come a public charge.

"This night, in a great measure, be prevented;
with comfort to their distressed families, and a sav-
ing to the community, if the employers of la-
bourers would attend to it with that care and be-
nevolence that a citizen owes to his neighbour,
by employing him. Is it not enough that you pay
taxes for billeting money to support the soldiers,
and a poor tax, to maintain many of their whores
and bastards in the Work-house, without giving
them the employment of the poor, who you must
support if you don't employ them, which adds great-
ly to swell our poor tax? I hope my fellow citi-
zens will take this matter into consideration, and
not countenance a set of men who are enemies to
liberty, and at the beck of tyrants to enslave;
especially when it will bring on you the just re-
proaches of the poor. Experience has convinced us,
that good usage makes soldiers insolent and ungrate-
ful; all the money that you have hitherto given
them, has only taught them to despise and insult
you. This is evident in a great number of them
attempting last Saturday night to blow up the
Liberty Pole; which they had near effected, if
some of the inhabitants had not discovered them.
They had time to saw the braces, and bore a
hole in the pole, which they filled with powder,
and plugged it up, in order to set fire to it; which
was discovered by a person at Mr. Montanye's:

"They in resentment broke seventy-six squares
of his windows, entered his house, and stopped him
in the passage with swords, and threatened if he
stirred, to take his life; which so intimidated the
people in the house, that they were induced to go
out of the windows. Not satisfied with this atro-
cious wickedness, they broke two of his lamps, and
several bowls; and that they might the better ac-
complished their designs, they posted sentinels in
the roads that lead to Liberty-pole, to prevent their
being discovered. This and worse would be the
treatment we might expect if there were a greater
umber of them. It's hoped that this conduct,
with the former considerations, will be sufficient to
prevent any friend to liberty from employing any
of them for the future. There is a matter of the
utmost importance to the liberties of the good peo-
ple of this colony and the continent, now before
the Assembly. All the friends to liberty that in-
cline to bear a testimony against a literal compli-
ance with the mutiny act, [otherwise called the
Billeting Act] are desired to meet at Liberty-pole,
at twelve o'clock, on Wednesday next, which will
be on the 17th instant, where the whole matter
shall be communicated to them."

New-York, Jan. 15th, 1770. BRUTUS.

N. B. Altho' the above paper is dated the 15th, it
did not make its appearance before Tuesday the
16th; so that from what has been relat'd it is evi-
dent, they intended to cut down the pole the first opportunity, if Brutus had not been published.

About eight o'clock on Tuesday night, three
soldiers were discovered at work, about the pole,
and sundry persons cloaked, lying down behind a
split canoe near it; these were guarded by a num-
ber of armed soldiers in an old house not far from
it, which has been a temporary barrack for some
of them; and on this occasion, from it's vicinity,
served as a good watch and guard house to effect
their design, without being so much exposed to be
discovered by their officers, as they would be if
their quarters were at a greater distance from the
pole. Soon after they were discovered an explo-
sion was heard at the pole, which proved to be the
burning of powder in the manner and for the pur-
pose before mentioned, which split it. Immediately
thereafter they retired, expecting that the noise
of the explosion would alarm the citizens: The
alarm being accordingly given, many of them
went up to the fields, and continued in Mr. Montanye's house till about ten o'clock, which for that
time prevented the soldiers doing any more to the
accomplishment of their design. The citizens that
retired from the fields, finding the soldiers were
desposed to persist in insulting the inhabitants, drew
up the resolutions that have been published, with

an intention to propose them to the people that
were to meet the next day. The soldiers deter-
mined to execute their project, availed themselves
of the dead hour of night; and at one o'clock
they cut down the pole, sawed and split it in pieces,
and carried them to Mr. Montanye's door, where
they threw them down, and said let us go to our
barracks.

When the citizens convened the next day, for
the purpose mentioned in Brutus, many of them
exasperated at the pole's being cut down, and seeing
the vicinity of the old house above mentioned,
to the place where the pole stood; and upon their
being informed of the use that had been made of
it in cutting down the pole, and many persons
having been insulted from time to time, by the inhab-
itants of it; they were desirous that application
should be made to the Corporation, whose property
it is, to pull it down. After the questions respecting
the business of the day were put, it was judged
necessary, in order to appease the people, to ask
them whether the committee they were to appoint
should make application to the Corporation, to re-
quest that the old house might be pulled down? which
they answered in the affirmative, accompa-
nied with loud acclamations. Immediately there-
upon a number of the soldiers drew their cutlasses
and bayonets, and desired the inhabitants to come
and pull it down. This new act of insolence would
have been productive of a very terrible affray, if
the Magistrates and Officers had not interposed.
While the people were collecting in the fields, a
number of sailors went along the docks, and turn'd
ashore all the soldiers they found at work on board
the vessels, and obliged such as were at work in
stores, to quit it. The soldiers still bent on further
insults to the citizens; on Friday the 19th, pub-
lished the following paper, and went in posse through
the streets, putting them up at the most public
places of the city, and threw some of them into
the Mayor's entry.

God and a Soldier all Men doth adore
In Time of War, and not before:
When the War is over, and all Things righted,
God is forgotten, and the Soldier slighted.

WHereas an uncommon and riotous disturbance prevails
throughout this city, by some of its inhabitants, who
style themselves the S—s of L—y, but rather may more
properly be called real enemies to society; and whereas the
army, now quartered in New York, are represented in a he-
inous light, to their officers and others, for having propa-
gated a disturbance in this city, by attempting to destroy their
Liberty pole, in the Fields; which being now completed,
without the assistance of the army, we have reason to laugh
at them, and beg the public only to observe how chagrined
these pretended S—s of L—y look as they pass thro' the
streets, especially as these great heroes thought their freedom
depended on a piece of wood, and who may well be com-
pared to Esau, who sold his birth-right for a mess of pottage.
And altho' those skinning S—s of L—y have boasted of their
freedom, surely they have no right to throw an aspersion upon
the army since it is out of the power of military discipline,
to deprive them of their freedom: However, notwithstanding
we are proud to see those elevated genius's reduced to
the low degree of having their place of general rendezvous,
made (a Gallows Green) a vulgar phrase for a common place
of execution, for murderers, robbers, traitors and r——s, to
the latter of which we may compare these famous L—
B—s, who have nothing to boast of but the flippancy of
tongue, altho' in defiance of the laws and good Govern-
ment of our most gracious sovereign, they upchily and r——y
assemble in multitudes, to stir up the minds of his Majesty's
good subjects to sedition;—they have in their late seditious
libel, signed Brutus, exprest the most villainous falsehoods
against the soldiers: But as ungrateful as they are
counted, it is well known since their arrival in New-York,
they have watched night and day, for the safety and pro-
tection of the city and its inhabitants;—who have suffered
the rays of the scorching sun, in summer, and the severe
cold of freezing snowy nights, in winter, which must be the
case, and fifty times worse had there been a war, which we
sincerely pray for, in hopes these S—s of L—y may feel the
effects of it, with famine and destruction pouring on their
heads. 'Tis well known by the officers of the 16th regiment,
as well as by several others, that the soldiers of the sixteenth,
always gained the esteem and good will of the inhabitants,
in whatever quarters they lay, and was never counted neither
insolent or ungrateful, except in this city. And like-
wise the Royal regiment of Artillery, who always behaved
with gratitude and respect to every one. But the means of
making your famous city, which you so much boast of, an
impoverished one, is your acting in violation of the laws of
the British government; but take heed, lest you repent too
late,—for if you boast so lightly of your famous exploits,
as you have heretofore done, (witness the late Stamp-act)
we may allow you to be all ALEXANDERS, and lie under
your feet, to be trodden upon with contempt and disdain;
but before we so tamely submit, be assured we will stand in
defence of the rights and privileges due to a soldier, and no
farther, but we hope, while we have officers of conduct to
act for us, they'll do so, as we shall leave it to their discre-
tion, to act impartially for us, in hopes they and every honest
heart, will support the soldiers wives and children, and
not whores and bastards, as has been so maliciously, falsely,
and audaciously inserted in their impudent libel, addressed
to the public, for which, may the shame they meant to
brand our names with stick on theirs.

Signed by the 16th Regiment of Foot.

Mr. Isaac Sears and Mr. Walter Quackenbos, seeing six or seven soldiers going towards the Fly-market, concluded they were going to it to put up some of the above papers; upon the former's coming to the market, they made up to the soldiers and found them as they had conjectured, passing up one of the papers. Mr. Sears seized the soldier that was fixing the paper, by the collar, and asked him what business he had to put up libels against the inhabitants? and that he would carry him before the Mayor. Mr. Quackenbos took hold of one that had the Papers on his arms: A soldier standing to the right of Mr. Sears, drew his bayonet; upon which the latter took a ram's horn, and threw it at the former, which struck him on the head, and then the soldiers, except the two that were seized, made off, and alarmed others in the barracks. They immediately carried the two to the Mayor and assigned him the reason of their bringing them before him. The Mayor sent for Alderman Desbrosses, to consult on what would be proper to be done in the Matter: In the mean time, a considerable number of people collected opposite to the Mayor's. Shortly after, about twenty soldiers, with cutlasses and bayonets, from the lower barracks, made their appearance, coming to the Mayor's thro' the main street. When they came opposite to Mr. Peter Remsen's, he endeavoured to dissuade them from going any further (supposing they were going to the Mayor's) represented to them that they would get into a scrape, but his advice was not taken, owing as he supposes, to one or two of their leaders, who seemed to be intoxicated. The people collected at the Mayor's determined to let them pass by peaceably and unmolested, and opened for them to go thro': Captain Richardson and some of the citizens, judging they intended to take the two soldiers from the Mayor's by force, went to his door to prevent it. When the soldiers came opposite to his house, they halted; many of them drew their swords and bayonets, some say they all drew: But all that were present, agree that many did, and faced about to the door, and demanded the soldiers in custody; some of them attempted to get into the house to rescue them; Capt. Richardson and others at the door prevented them, and desired them to put up their arms, and to go to their Barracks; that the soldiers were before the Mayor, who would do them justice: The soldiers within likewise desired them to go away to their barracks, and leave them to the determination of the Mayor. Upon the soldiers' drawing their arms, many of the inhabitants conceiving themselves in danger, ran to some flights that was near, and pulled out some of the rungs. The Mayor and Alderman Desbrosses came out, and ordered the soldiers to their barracks: After some time, they moved up the Fly: The people were apprehensive, that as the soldiers had drawn their swords at the Mayor's house, and thereby contemned the civil authority, and declared war against the inhabitants, it was not safe to let them go thro' the streets alone, lest they might offer violence to some of the citizens: To prevent which, they followed them and the two magistrates aforesaid, to the corner of Golden-Hill, and in their going, several of the citizens reasoned with them on the folly of their drawing their swords, and endeavoured to persuade them to sheath them, assuring them no mischief was intended them, but without success. They turned up Golden-Hill, and about the time they had gained the summit, considerable number of soldiers joined them: which inspired them to re-insult the magistrates, and exasperate the inhabitants; which was soon manifested, by their facing about, and one in silk stockings, and neat buckskin breeches (who is suspected to have been an officer in disguise) giving the word of command, "soldiers, draw your bayonets and cut your way through them:" the former was immediately obeyed and they called out where are your Sons of Liberty now? and fell on the citizens with great violence, cutting and slashing. This convinced them, that their apprehensions were well founded; for altho' no insult or violence had been offered to the former; yet instead of going peaceably to their barracks, as they were ordered by the magistrates, they in defiance of their authority (Veteran-like) drew their arms to attack men, who, except six or seven that had clubs and sticks, were naked. Those few that had the sticks maintained their ground in the narrow passage in which they stood, and defended their defenceless fellow citizens, for some time, against the furious and unmanly attacks of armed soldiers, until one of them missing his aim, in a stroke made at one of the assailants, lost his stick, which obliged the former to retreat, to look for some instrument of defence; the soldiers pursued him down to the main street; one of them made a stroke, with a cutlass at Mr. Francis Field, one of the people called Quakers, standing in an inoffensive posture in Mr. Field's door, at the corner; and cut him on the right cheek, and if the corner had not broke the stroke, it would have probably killed him. This party that came down to the main street cut a tea-water man driving his cart, and a fisherman's finger; in short they madly

attacked every person that they could reach: And their companions on Golden-Hill were more inhuman; for, besides cutting a sailor's head and finger, that was defended himself against them, they stabbed another with a bayonet, going about his business, so badly, that his life was thought in danger. Not sated with all this cruelty, two of them followed a boy going for sugar, into Mr. Elsworth's house, one of them cut him on the head with a cutlass, and the other made a lung with a bayonet at the woman in the entry, that answered the child. Capt. Richardson was violently attacked by two of the soldiers, with swords, and expected to have been cut to pieces; but was so fortunate as to defend himself with a stick for a considerable time, till a halberd was put into his hands, with which he could have killed several of them; but he made no other use of it, than to defend himself, and his naked fellow citizens.—

Mr. John Targe, hearing from his house, the cry of murder, went out unarmed, to see the occasion of it, and when he came in view of the soldiers, three of them pursued him to his house, with their arms drawn, from whence he took a halberd, with which he defended himself against their attacks (with sticks of wood, which they took from a heap that lay in the street, and threw at his legs, as they could not reach his body with their arms) and obliged them to retire to their companions; in which time their lives were in his power, had he been disposed to have taken them. Several of the soldiers were disarmed by the inhabitants, after which no violence was done to them. From all which, I think it is evident that the inhabitants only acted on the defensive. Capt. Richardson was a witness of all that passed, from the soldiers coming to the Mayor's door, and declares, that if they had not halted and acted as they did on Golden Hill, he verily believes there would not have been any mischief done.

Some time after the commencement of the grand affray on the Golden Hill, a posse of soldiers came from another quarter, opposite to the street that leads down from the hill, and called out to the soldiers on the hill, "to cut their way down, and they would meet them half way." During the action on the hill, a small party of soldiers came along the Fly, by the market, and halted near Mr. Norwood's: Some of the inhabitants gathered round them, when a conversation ensued on the then disturbances. Soon after, the former drew their bayonets; upon which, as the citizens were all unarmed, they cast about to look for stones or some instruments to defend themselves: But the soldiers observing that they could not find anything, one of them made an attempt to stab Mr. Jn. White, who finding himself in imminent danger, judged it most safe to take flight towards the Mayor's: The soldier pursued him with his drawn bayonet, and made several attempts when he thought Mr. White within his reach to stab him; but in crossing the gutter, the soldier fell, which gave the designed victim an opportunity to escape, or in the opinion of all present, he would certainly have fallen a sacrifice to the unprovoked malevolent and merciless rage of his pursuer. Several of the soldiers that were on the hill were much bruised, and one of them badly cut. Soon after the above attack, many of the magistrates collected from different quarters of the city, and several of the officers being made acquainted with the affray, came to the places of action and dispersed the soldiers. Thus ended a riot, which would have been productive of much worse consequences had the citizens been armed. In the evening the soldiers cut one lamplighter on the head, and drew the ladder from under another, while he was lighting the lamps. On Saturday the twentieth, a soldier made an attempt to stab a woman coming from market with a bundle of fish, run his bayonet thro' her cloak & body clothes. About noon, at the Head of Chapel Street an affray began between some sailors and soldiers: the origin of which I have not been able, with certainty to find out. The sailors assert, that a soldier drew his bayonet on them, upon which they seized him, and put him in custody of a constable, to carry him before a magistrate; which some soldiers seeing, ran to the barracks and brought out a number of others to rescue him, and to beat the sailors.

The soldiers on the other hand, say, that the sailors threw stones at them, and that one of them was obliged to take shelter in a house near the new Presbyterian meeting; so that it's difficult to determine which of them is to be credited. Information was brought of this disturbance to the Mayor and Aldermen in the New Gaol, where they were convened to inquire into the riots and batteries of Friday; and upon their looking out, they saw a body of soldiers going towards the meeting-house: They immediately went out, accompanied with a few citizens, that were then in the hall. The latter in their going to the riot, agreed to be entirely passive, unless the Magistrates ordered them to assist, to try what effect the Magistrates' authority would have on the soldiers. Accordingly they let the Mayor and Aldermen lead the van, and when they came to the north side of the meeting, where about fifteen soldiers had collected, they opened on each side of the road, and drew their bayonets; two sailors that were at the north west corner of the meeting yard, were the particular objects of their resentment, who, with three or four other persons, composed the citizens that were there, one of whom was intoxicated, and gave one of the Aldermen a great deal of trouble in keeping him from the soldiers,

who attacked the sailors with great rage, and would have killed them if the citizens had not interposed. One of the sailors (as one man that worked along thoro') was cut on the head, who, upon inquiry, I found had not been in the beginning of the affray, but came out of his house on hearing it. The Magistrates endeavoured, but in vain, to command the soldiers to their barracks: Upon seeing their authority disregarded and ineffectual, one of the Aldermen desired a citizen to go and call their officers; which the soldiers hearing, swore he should not, and pointed their bayonets at him. The Mayor giving over all hopes of quelling the riot, had moved off from the place of action, in order to bring the officers out; but some of the citizens requested him not to quit the fields, and leave the soldiers with their arms to destroy the inhabitants; upon which he returned; and soon after a great body of people were coming up the Broad-way, which the soldiers seeing, they went off to their barracks. A report being spread through the city, that the soldiers had ransacked out of their barracks, and were slaughtering the inhabitants in the Fields, soon brought out a great number of the citizens to the new gaol. While they were inquiring into the cause of the riot, a number of soldiers, not more than twenty, came up from the lower barracks, and marched thro' a considerable body of the inhabitants collected along the street (to the south of the presbyterian meeting) that leads to the gaol, when they might very easily have avoided them, and taken a rout to the barracks across the Fields, where none of the citizens stood, which would not have endangered or exposed them to a riot, if they were not disposed to it. The people there opened and let them pass; when they got near thoro', a great body standing to the southward of the gaolence, one of the soldiers, in the presence of a very respectable person, snatched a stick from one of the bystanders: Others say that a sword was taken from another; this bro't on a new affray, which lasted about two minutes, cutting and slashing on both sides; when the soldiers finding themselves roughly handled, they made the best of their way to the barracks, and some of the inhabitants pursued them to the gates, and one of them took a bayonet from a soldier. In the scuffle one of the citizens was wounded in the face, and had two of his teeth broke by a stroke of a bayonet: A soldier received a bad cut on the shoulder. These are the principal wounds that the combatants sustained. Soon after this action ended, the inhabitants dispersed; and in the afternoon a soldier was discovered in the court room in disguise, who was known to have headed the first riot that happened in the morning: He was brought before the court and committed. Since which several insults have been given by the soldiers to the citizens, the particulars of which I shall not have room to enumerate in this paper. What I had principally in view was to give the public a general idea of the principal facts; in doing which, I do assure them, that I have not said any thing upon information but what is the result of many days impartial inquiry, and what I have related from my own knowledge, is free from any conscious partiality. To conclude, it is evident that there has been blood spilt on both sides: I therefore submit it to my superiors, whether the reputation of the citizens or of the soldiers can be incontrovertibly vindicated, and the indubitable information thereof given to the government at home, unless there is a general legal inquiry into the whole of these disturbances. The inhabitants that were active, are desirous that such an examination should be made; and as there are sufficient mediums of proof to begin it, if it is not done, the world will be at no loss to what cause to attribute the neglect of it, and where all this mischief first originated.

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14 17

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We the Subscribers, now carry on our Business, with a Determination to do the principal Part of the Work ourselves, and not depend so much on Journeymen, having experienced the Effects thereof; we are also determined to sell all Sorts of Coaches, Chariots, Post Chaises, Landaus, Phaetons, Chaises, Chairs, Curricles, Sedans, and Sleighs, with Harness of every Sort, much cheaper than ever has been sold by any in this City, and cheaper than can be imported from Great-Britain, and warranted equal in Goodness. Also Saddlers Work in all its different Branches; Painting, Gilding and Japanning in the neatest and best Manner, on the lowest Terms; and all Sorts of Iron Work relative to the Coach-Making Business, with Steel Spings of every Sort; all which we warrant for twelve Months. We therefore most humbly intreat the Gentlemen and Ladies of this Province, to try our present Assertion; and shall only desire a Continuance of their Friendship so long as we continue to give Satisfaction in every Respect: We return our former Customers our unfeigned Thanks, and are with due Respect,

Gentlemen and Ladies, your much obliged,

And very obedient humble Servants,

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